DECEMBER 9, 1775. THE NUMBER 1270.

# VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

With the Freſheſt ADVICES, FOREIGN and DOMESTICK.

IN CIVITATE LIBERA LINGUAM MENTEMQUE LIBERAS ESSE DEBERE. —— SUET. in TIB. 8. 28.

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## VIRGINIA.

AT a meeting of the committee of the county of Suſſex at the courthouſe, the 25th day of September, 1775. Michael Blow, Eſq; Chairman of this committee, being charged with expreſſions inimical to the common cauſe of America, moved that he might leave the Chair to make his defence againſt ſo heavy a charge, which, by the unanimous conſent of this committee, he did; and Doctor Thomas Peete, by the unanimous vote of this committee, was placed therein. Whereupon the ſaid Michael Blow, Eſq; appeared, and with great candour informed this committee, that true it is, that in private converſations with many perſons he had unguardedly, but with no deſign or intention to prejudice our moſt noble and juſt ſtand againſt the deſigns of a tyrannical, wicked, and venal Adminiſtration and Parliament, expreſſes his diſapprobation of ſome particulars of the proceedings of the late convention held at Richmond, particularly in regard to the wages of the officers of the intended forces to be raiſed, and the reſolutions that took place on the petition of certain Britons, but declared, upon his honour, that he had no intention in his ſaid converſations any ways to inflame the minds of the people, and was extremely ſorry to find it had been ſo conſtrued. Whereupon, after mature deliberation, it was unanimouſly reſolved, that this committee, from a retroſpective view of the conduct of the ſaid Michael Blow, Eſq; and the zeal he hath ſhewn in the common cauſe, are ſatisfied that the ſaid Michael Blow, Eſq; in his ſaid converſations, had no intentions inimical to the good of the common cauſe, and therefore do recommend it to all perſons to conſider him as a zealous friend to American liberty, and that this reſolution be publiſhed in the ſeveral VIRGINIA gazettes.

THOMAS PEETE, Chairman.

AT a committee held for Charlotte county, the 28th day of October, 1775, the Rev. Mr. Thomas Johnſton being ſummoned to this committee, on the information of ſundry witneſſes, that the ſaid Johnſton on Monday the 16th day of this month, at the ordinary of Mr. John Tankerſly, with a bowl of grog in his hand, drank ſucceſs to the Britiſh arms, appeared, and after due proof being made of the ſaid charge, the ſaid Johnſton was pleaſed to make a full confeſſion thereof, and in the moſt equivocal and inſulting manner, attempted to vindicate the ſaid expreſſions: The committee being deſirous to reclaim Mr. Johnſton from ſuch ſentiments, and receive him again into friendly communion, expoſtulated with him on the impropriety of his conduct, and recommended it to him to draw up and ſign a recantation of ſuch principles, with a ſhew of contrition for his behaviour, whereby his indiſcretion might be forgiven; the ſaid Johnſton at length produced a paper, affecting to make amends to his country for his wiſhes againſt it, which being adjudged inſufficient, the committee required ſome alteration, which Mr. Johnſton pretended to make, ſtill treating the inquiry with contempt and diſreſpect. The committee having alſo called upon him for a juſtification of his conduct, in continuing to deal with a certain Chriſtopher M'Connico of the ſaid county, who was held up as a violater of the Continental Aſſociation, and ordered to be publiſhed in the Virginia gazette on the 8th day of February laſt; Mr. Johnſton confeſſed he had dealt, and did continue to deal with the ſaid M'Connico, ſince his publication. After ſufficient proof had been made thereof, this committee conſider the ſaid Thomas Johnſton to have acted as an enemy to America, and ought to be deemed as ſuch by every good member of this community, and further do recommend it to all the people of the ſaid county in particular, and country in general, to withdraw and ceaſe all other and further communication and intercourſe with him. By order of the committee,

An extract from the proceedings,

THOMAS READ, Chairman.
WILLIAM JAMESON, Clerk.

## LONDON, *Auguſt* 26.

BY the Hague gazette it appears, that the Swiſs regiment, Von Buch, in covering the retreat with the Spaniards at Algiers, loſt almoſt every man. The Spaniards aſcribe their ill luck to the troops having attacked the Algerines too ſoon; but if the truth was known, it would no doubt come out, that the officers wanted ſkill, and the men diſcipline; for the Spaniſh troops are now the worſt diſciplined of any in Europe. In the year 1765, the Spaniſh Court endeavoured to introduce the Pruſſian exerciſe among the Walloon guards; but the ſcheme was obliged to be laid aſide, as they could not learn it; yet thoſe regiments are the flower of the Spaniſh infantry.

The officers of the 32d regiment, now at Chatham barracks, have received orders to hold themſelves in readineſs to embark for America.

Two additional companies are to be added to all the regiments deſtined for America; and two additional battalions raiſed to augment the royal Americans.

The plumbers at the tower are now caſting great quantities of buck ſhot in imitation of thoſe uſed by the Americans.

Some of the King's meſſengers, it is whiſpered, are ordered to purſue the ſame conduct as they did in the year 1745; from which it is ſuppoſed, we ſhall ſoon hear of ſome patriots, as they call themſelves, being in cuſtody.

Tueſday 50 braſs cannon, with their proper furniture, were ſhipped off from the tower for the uſe of the army in America; and yeſterday about as many more were ſent on the ſame errand; they are of 12, 18, and 24 pounders.

Orders are prepared, and will be ſent off in a few days to Gen. Gage, to cauſe proclamations, of a like import with that iſſued at Boſton on the 12th of June, to be iſſued in the other provinces in America.

Five hundred leather hatchet caſes have been lately made by order of Government for the uſe of the pioneers in America.

On Friday laſt a number of hands were employed all day at the tower, in ſhipping large pieces of cannon, mortars, many ſtands of arms, and other warlike inſtruments, for the uſe of the army in America, and for the uſe of thoſe troops that are to embark from Corke to reinforce the above army.

On Friday clothes for 12,000 men were ſhipped on board a tranſport, to be ſent to the army in America; at the ſame time 50 drummers and fifers embarked, having been draughted out of the ſeveral regiments for that purpoſe.

General Gage is certainly coming home, for the purpoſe of being here during the winter, to offer his advice, and enable Adminiſtration to know what preparations are proper to make againſt the enſuing ſpring, when he is to return again. It is alſo ſaid he is in poſſeſſion of ſome papers that will riſe in judgment againſt thoſe honeſt patriotic Gentlemen who have all along been diſtinguiſhing themſelves for a ſet of daring rebels. Reflecting on this, and other circumſtances, we may naturally expect that the enſuing winter will furniſh hiſtorians with matter as extraordinary as is now to be found in the Hiſtory of England.

We are told the Engliſh troops at Boſton are diſtreſſed for change of diet, and thoſe in the American camp in great diſtreſs for want of linen; ſo that one army will be eat up with the ſcurvy, and the other with vermin.—Gunpowder is good for both maladies.

Among the meaſures lately taken in France, for the general improvement of the kingdom, is one that deſerves univerſal imitation, that of gaining a knowledge of the people in the kingdom. M. Meffance hath been employed to examine the regiſters of many of the provinces, and his report is, that the number of ſouls in France is, 23,909,400; but he is proſecuting his inquiries for a further examination, in order to gain as much accuracy as poſſible, without an actual enumeration.

A negotiation of the moſt intereſting nature is carrying on between our Court and his Pruſſian Majeſty.

All the officers in the French army and navy, who are in England, have received orders to repair to their reſpective corps with all expedition.

Not many weeks ago General Gage had an extraordinary commiſſion ſent him, making him Governor and Commander in Chief of all America; ſoon after this he procured leave of abſence to come to England, a few days after that his leave was countermanded; and within theſe two or three days a ſtill more extraordinary commiſſion has paſſed the great ſeal for him.

A great quantity of woollen cloths, of different kinds, are preparing with the utmoſt expedition to be ſent to Boſton, for the uſe of the army at Boſton, under the command of General Howe.

The report of the day is, that the Empreſs of Ruſſia, in return for the ſervices afforded her in the war with the Turks, has offered Great Britain aſſiſtance in quelling the diſturbances in the colonies.

*Auguſt* 28. Private letters received from Boſton, dated July 29, mention, that General Gage had made a general muſter of his army, and had 9000 men fit for the field, excluſive of marines.

It is ſaid, if the Hanoverian troops were to go to America inſtead of Gibraltar, that Putnam would maſh them as ſmall as *turnips*.

A moſt reſpectable body of the Roman Catholics of the county of Tipperary, in Ireland, lately took the new oath of allegiance to his Majeſty George III. before the Mayor and Recorder.

*Extract of a letter from* HAMBURGH, *Auguſt* 18.

"The advices from Hanover become more and more intereſting. Beſides the five battalions, conſiſting of 5000 men, who are already marched to Stade, to embark there for Port Mahon and Gibraltar; new orders are juſt received for ten battalions more, to march to Stade, and to embark for England; and we are informed from undoubted authority, that the King of Great Britain has actually taken 10,000 Pruſſian troops into his ſervice. Theſe troops are to be quartered in Hanover, and to be in readineſs on the ſhorteſt notice, and Marſhal Litchtenſtein ſet out for Berlin a few days ago, in order to regulate the march of thoſe troops, and to provide every thing neceſſary for them."

*Extract of a letter from General* BURGOYNE *to Lord* STANLEY, *his brother in law, grand ſon and heir apparent to Lord* DERBY, *dated* BOSTON, *June* 25.

"Boſton is a peninſula, joined to the main land only by a narrow neck, which on the firſt troubles General Gage fortified; arms of the ſea, and the harbour ſurround the reſt on the other ſide, one of theſe arms to the north is Charleſtown; or rather was, for it is now rubbiſh, and over it a large hill, which is alſo (like Boſton) a peninſula; to the ſouth of the town is a ſtill larger ſcope of ground, containing three hills, joining alſo to the main by a tongue of land, and called Dorcheſter Neck; the heights as above deſcribed, both north and ſouth, (in the ſoldier's phraſe) command the town, that is, give an opportunity of erecting batteries above any that you can make againſt them, and conſequently are much more advantageous. It was abſolutely neceſſary we ſhould make ourſelves maſters of theſe heights, and we propoſed to begin with Dorcheſter, becauſe from particular ſituation of batteries and ſhipping (too long to deſcribe, and unintelligible to you if I did) it would evidently be effected without any conſiderable loſs; every thing was accordingly diſpoſed, my two colleagues and myſelf, (who, by the bye, have never differed in one jot of military ſentiment) had, in concert with General Gage, formed the plan; Howe was to land the tranſports on the point, Clinton in the center, and I was to cannonade from the Cauſeway or the Neck, each to take advantage of circumſtances: The operations muſt have been very eaſy; this was to have been executed on the 18th. On the 17th, at dawn of day, we found the enemy had puſhed intrenchments with great diligence during the night, on the heighths of Charleſtown, and we evidently ſaw that every hour gave them freſh ſtrength; it therefore became neceſſary to alter our plan, and attack on that ſide. Howe, as ſecond in command, was detached with about two thouſand men, and landed on the outward ſide of the peninſula, covered with ſhipping, without oppoſition; he was to advance from thence up the hill which was over Charleſtown, where the ſtrength of the enemy lay; he had under him Brigadier General Pigot; Clinton and myſelf took our ſtand (for we had not any fixed poſt) in a large battery directly oppoſite to Charleſtown, and commanded it, and alſo reaching the heights above it, and thereby facilitating Howe's attack. Howe's diſpoſition was exceeding ſoldier like, in my opinion it was perfect. As his firſt arm advanced up the hill, they met with a thouſand impediments from ſtrong fences, and were much expoſed. They were alſo exceedingly hurt by muſquetry from Charleſtown, though Clinton and I did not perceive it till Howe ſent us word by a boat, and deſired us to ſet fire to the town, which was immediately done; we threw a parcel of ſhells, and the whole was inſtantly in flames; our battery afterwards kept an inceſſant fire on the heights; it was ſeconded by a number of frigates, floating batteries, and one ſhip of the line. And now inſued one of the greateſt ſcenes of war that can be conceived; if we look to the height, Howe's corps, aſcending the hill in the face of the intrenchments, and in a very diſadvantageous ground, were much engaged; to the left the enemy pouring in freſh troops by thouſands, over the land, and in the arm of the ſea our ſhips and floating batteries cannonading them; ſtrait before us a large and noble town in one great blaze; the church ſteeples being of timber, were great pyramids of fire above the reſt; behind us the church ſteeples and heights of our own camp, covered with ſpectators of the reſt of our army which was not engaged, the hills round the country covered with ſpectators, the enemy all in anxious ſuſpenſe, the roar of cannon, mortars and muſquetry, the cruſh of churches, ſhips upon the ſtocks, and whole ſtreets falling together in ruins to fill the ear; the ſtorm of the redoubts, with the objects above deſcribed, to fill the eye, and the reflection that perhaps a defeat was a final loſs to the Britiſh empire in America, to fill the mind, made the whole a picture and a complication of horror and importance beyond any thing that ever came to my lot to be witneſs to.

"I much lament Tom's* abſence—it was a ſight for a young ſoldier that the longeſt ſervice may not furniſh again, and had he been with me he would likewiſe been out of danger, for except two connon balls that went an hundred yards over our heads, we were not in any part of the direction of the enemy's ſhot. A moment of the day was critical. Howe's left were ſtaggered, two battalions had been ſent to reinforce them, but we perceived them on the beach, ſeeming in embarraſſment what way to march, Clinton, then next for buſineſs, took the part without waiting for orders, to throw himſelf into a boat to head them, and arrived in time to be of ſervice. The day ended with glory, and the ſucceſs was moſt important, conſidering the aſcendancy it gave the regular troops; but the loſs was uncommon in officers for the numbers engaged.

"Howe was untouched, but his aid de camp, Sherwin, was killed; Jordan, a friend of Howe's, who came *engage de le coeur*, to ſee the campaign, a ſhipmate of ours on board the Cerberus, and who acted as aid de camp, is badly wounded. Pigot was unhurt, but he behaved like a hero. You will ſee the liſt of the loſs. Poor Col. Abercrombie, who commanded the grenadiers, died yeſterday of his wounds. Capt. Addiſon, our poor old friend, who arrived but the day before, and was to have dined with me on the day of the action, was alſo killed; his ſon was upon the field at the ſame time. Major Mitchell is but very ſlightly hurt; he is out already. Young Chetwynd's wound is alſo ſlight. Lord Percy's regiment has ſuffered the moſt, and behaved the beſt; his Lordſhip himſelf was not in the action. Lord Roden behaved to a charm; his name is eſtabliſhed for life."

* *His nephew the Hon. Thomas Stanley, Eſq; (and brother to Lord Stanley) who is gone a volunteer to Boſton, in his Majeſty's ſervice.*

*Sept.* 4. Yeſterday the Experiment man of war, of 50 guns, Captain Francis Bankes, having completed her complement of of men, fell down from Purfleet to the Downs, in order to proceed to America. This ſhip is ſaid to be one of the completeſt veſſels in his Majeſty's ſervice; ſhe has an hundred oxen and two hundred ſheep, and a conſiderable quantity of preſerved vegetables on board for the uſe of the army at Boſton.

We hear from undoubted authority, that, notwithſtanding the ſtoppage in the American trade, the ſinking fund increaſes; the account ending at midſummer laſt greatly exceeding the ſame period of the year preceding.

It is confidently reported at the weſt end of the town, that Sir Jeffery Amherſt will be appointed Governor and Commander in Chief in America, but that he will not leave England till the beginning of February.

The laſt letters from Boſton bring advice of the death of Major Spendlove, of the 43d regiment, of the wounds he received in the engagement on Bunker's Hill. It is remarkable of this Gentleman, that he ſerved with an unblemiſhed character upwards of 40 years in the ſame regiment; was four times in the gazette among the wounded officers in America, viz. when the brave General Wolfe fell on the heights of Abraham; at the reduction

of Martinico; at the taking the Havannah; and in the fatal buſineſs, when the bravery of his conduct excited the particular approbation of the commander in chief.

There are two men of war ſtationed at the mouth of the Noer, with orders to ſearch every outward bound veſſel, and to fire on any that refuſes to be ſearched. This ſtep is become neceſſary, for on Tueſday a quantity of powder was ſeized in the river ſhipped on board an American bound veſſel.

Lord Cornwallis, with ſeveral other young officers and Gentlemen, have offered their ſervice to his Majeſty as volunteers, to go with the troops now deſtined for America, which was accepted, and their equipages are preparing to embark.

A letter from Madrid, dated Auguſt 5, ſays, "All our men of war are returned to Alicant and Carthagena. The troops that were employed againſt Algiers are alſo returned, and are quartered in thoſe towns. They will ſoon be ſent back to their reſpective garriſons."

Several old diſciplined men in the guards, are now marked down to go as ſerjeants with the troops now raiſing in different parts of the kingdom to America.

They write from Dublin, that the recruiting parties have had great ſucceſs, having enliſted a number of men, as no exception is made to their being Roman Catholics, contrary to the uſual cuſtom; and it is thought that a number of White Boys have enliſted, that they may eſcape the juſtice that is due to them for the many crimes they have been guilty of.

Wedneſday upwards of 300 barrels of gunpowder were ſhipped off from the tower for America, together with ſeveral pieces of cannon and their carriages.

*Sept.* 6. The Pruſſian and Hanoverian miniſters had a conference with his Majeſty, and the Secretaries of State, at Kew yeſterday, ſaid to be on the ſubject of taking foreign troops into our ſervice.

It is computed, that ſhould the American war continue but for three years, the very expence of the naval and military force, neceſſary to complete the reduction of that continent, will amount to at leaſt, ten millions ſterling, over and above our uſual peace eſtabliſhment. Add to this at leaſt as much more, which we ſhall loſe in trade, commerce, and manufactures, beſides the lives of 100,000 gallant Engliſhmen, on the loweſt computation.

The caſe of Putnam is now like that of Bobadil; ſend ten thouſand more----kill them; ten more----kill them; twenty more----damn me, kill 'em all.

GALWAY *(in Ireland) Auguſt* 17. Laſt Monday the 28th regiment received the route for Corke, whither the firſt diviſion is to begin its march hence on Friday the 25th inſtant, and will be followed by the ſecond and laſt diviſion the next day, in order to join the other regiments who are to embark there for America.

ATHLONE, *Auguſt* 19. Yeſterday arrived in town one company of the 17th regiment of foot from Stockeſtown, two from Granard, and early this morning two companies more from Carrick-on-Shannon, who joined the remainder of the regiment here, and are under orders for America.

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*Extract from* ENTICK's *Naval Hiſtory.*

THE Saxons, after the death of Egbert, changing their ſyſtem of politics, let their navy drop; and by a fatality, to which none but a people reſerved for puniſhment by an over-ruling providence would have yielded, reſolved to leave their coaſts naked, to fortify their cities, and to fight the enemy after they ſhould land. This fatal miſtake, permitting the enemy to land without interruption, enabled the Danes to unite their forces; and at laſt to drive the inhabitants from the coaſts, and to gain ſettlements for themſelves. In one of their expeditions, they ſailed up the Thames with three hundred and fifty veſſels, BURNT ALL THE TOWNS ON THE SHORE, landed their men, and laid the country, for many miles within land, waſte with fire and ſword. It is true that Ethelwolf did at laſt force them to retire, but they returned, and landed in the weſt, with a more powerful fleet, and committed ſuch outrages, that when ALFRED aſcended the throne of England, the country lay deſolate, the cities and great towns were demoliſhed, and the people conſumed by continual war, and fighting nine or ten battles in a year, which exhauſted their wealth, their ſtrength, and their ſpirits. So that inſtead of reſolving to make any further ſtand in defence of their liberty and property, they ſeemed determined to ſubmit to the yoke of ſlavery, rather than to expire with a precarious freedom.

Such was the ruinous condition of the Saxons, when Alfred began his reign over them. However this wiſe and magnanimous Prince preſently infuſed new ſpirits and better hopes into his bleeding ſubjects. He repreſented to them the iniquity of thoſe councils in former reigns, which preferred a land to a ſea war, and engaged them, as the beſt ſecurity againſt invaſions, to build ſhips of a proper conſtruction to defend the coaſt againſt the naval force of their enemies; and, in conſequence of this advice, we find they immediately ſet about a reſtoration of their naval affairs, and to build ſhips of a new conſtruction, deviſed by the King himſelf, capable of holding ſixty rowers, and in all reſpects double to the largeſt ſhips then in uſe. When this navy was completed, Alfred took eſpecial care to have it manned with experienced ſailors, and commanded by officers of untainted courage and fidelity, and ordered them to put to ſea, with an expreſs prohibition neither to receive or give quarters. By which he releaſed himſelf from the incumbrance and hazard which ariſe from a number of priſoners on board of a ſhip, and intended to ſtrike terror into thoſe rovers who, as they kept no faith in their treaties, he thereby declared were unworthy of mercy.

The firſt encounter between this navy and the Danes was off the Iſle of Wight. The King informed that ſix pirates of an unuſual ſize infeſted thoſe parts, he ordered nine of his new ſhips to ſail in queſt of them; and his commands were ſo punctually executed, that they were all except one, either ſunk or taken; and the men that ſurvived, were hanged as pirates. At Wincheſter, A. D. 897, in this ſingle year the Saxons deſtroyed not leſs than twenty ſhips, and all their men, on the ſouth coaſt only.

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SPEECH *of his Excellency* WILLIAM FRANKLIN, *Eſquire, Captain General, and Commander in Chief in and over the province of* NEW JERSEY *and the territories thereon depending in* AMERICA, *Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the ſame, &c.*

TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE SAID PROVINCE, CONVENED AT BURLINGTON.

*Gentlemen of the Council, and Gentlemen of the Aſſembly,*

I HAVE called this meeting that you might have an opportunity of tranſacting ſuch buſineſs as the public exigencies of the province require.

Having lately ſaid ſo much to you concerning the preſent unhappy ſituation of public affairs, and the deſtructive meaſures which have been adopted in the colonies under the pretence of neceſſity, and as I do not yet ſee that the urging any more arguments on that head has a chance of producing any good effect, I ſhall not endanger the harmony of the preſent ſeſſion by a further diſcuſſion of the ſubject.

It is neceſſary, however, that you ſhould be informed, "that "his Majeſty laments to find his ſubjects in America ſo loſt to "their own true intereſt as neither to accept the reſolution of the "Houſe of Commons of the 20th of February, nor make it the "baſis of a negotiation, when, in all probability, it would have "led to ſome plan of accommodation; and that, as they have "preferred engaging in a rebellion which menaces to overthrow "the conſtitution, it becomes his Majeſty's duty, and is his firm "reſolution, that the moſt vigorous efforts ſhould be made both "by ſea and land to reduce his rebellious ſubjects to obedience: "But it is hoped that, unfavourable as the proſpects are at preſent, the time will come when men of ſenſe, and friends to "peace and good order will ſee the fatal conſequences of the "deluſions, which have led to the meaſures the people of America are now purſuing, and that we may yet ſee the public tranquillity re-eſtabliſhed on the ground of the terms held out by "his Majeſty and the Parliament."

It is likewiſe proper that you ſhould know, "that the commanders of his Majeſty's ſquadrons in America have orders to "proceed, as in the caſe of a town in actual rebellion, againſt "ſuch of the ſea port towns and places, being acceſſible to the "King's ſhips, as ſhall offer any violence to the King's officers, "or in which any troops ſhall be raiſed, or military works erected, "other than by his Majeſty's authority, or any attempts made to "ſeize or plunder any public magazine of arms or ammunition."

Although the King's officers in this province have not as yet (except in one or two inſtances) met with any inſults or improper treatment from any of the inhabitants, yet ſuch has been the general infatuation and diſorder of the times, that, had I followed the judgment and advice of ſome of my beſt friends, I ſhould ere this have ſought (as other of the King's Governors have done) an aſylum on board one of his Majeſty's ſhips. But as I am conſcious that I have the true intereſt and welfare of the people at heart (though I am ſo unhappy as to differ widely in opinion with their repreſentatives reſpecting the beſt means of ſerving them in the preſent criſis) I ſhall continue my confidence in that affection and regard which I have on ſo many occaſions experienced from all ranks during my reſidence in this colony. I have, indeed, the ſtronger inducement to run this riſk, and to uſe my influence with the crown officers to do the ſame, becauſe our retreat would neceſſarily be attributed to either the effect or well grounded apprehenſion of violence, and of courſe ſubject the colony to be more immediately conſidered as in actual rebellion, and be productive of miſchiefs which it is my earneſt inclination and determination to prevent as far as may be in my power. Let me therefore, Gentlemen, entreat you to exert your influence likewiſe with the people, that they may not, by any action of theirs, give cauſe for the bringing ſuch calamities on the province. No advantage can poſſibly reſult from the ſeizing, confinement, or ill treatment of officers adequate to the certain damage ſuch acts of violence muſt occaſion the province to ſuffer.

However, Gentlemen, if you ſhould be of a different opinion, and will not, or cannot anſwer for our ſafety, all I aſk is, that you would tell me ſo in ſuch plain language as cannot be miſunderſtood. For as ſentiments of independency are by ſome men of preſent conſequence, openly avowed, and eſſays are already appearing in the public papers to ridicule the peoples fears of that horrid meaſure, and remove their averſion to republican government, it is high time that every man ſhould know what he has to expect. If, as I hope, you have an abhorrence of ſuch deſign, you will do your country an eſſential ſervice by declaring it in ſo full and explicit terms as may diſcourage the attempt. You may always rely on finding me ready to co-operate with you in every proper expedient for promoting peace, order, and good government; and I ſhall deem it a particular happineſs to have an opportunity of being inſtrumental in ſaving this province from the preſent impending danger. WILLIAM FRANKLIN.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, *Nov.* 16, 1775.

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SAINT JOHN's, *November* 2, 1775.

ARTICLES of CAPITULATION propoſed by Major Charles Preſton for his Majeſty's fort of Saint John's, in the province of Canada.

ARTICLE I. All acts of hoſtilities ſhall ceaſe on both ſides till the articles of capitulation ſhall be agreed upon and ſigned.

*Anſwer.* Agreed.

*Article* II. The garriſon ſhall be allowed the honours of war, and ſuffered to proceed with their baggage and effects to the moſt convenient port of America, from thence to embark for Great Britain, as ſoon as they ſhall be furniſhed with tranſports and proviſions, by his Excellency General Gage, or the Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's troops in America.

*Anſwer.* The garriſon ſhall march out with the honours of war; this is due to their fortitude and perſeverance. The non-commiſſioned officers and privates ſhall ground their arms on the plain ſouth of the fort, and immediately embark on board ſuch boats as ſhall be provided for that purpoſe. The officers ſhall keep their ſide-arms, and their fire-arms ſhall be kept up in a box, and delivered to them when theſe unhappy diſputes are ended, if they do not chuſe to diſpoſe of them before. The garriſon muſt go to Connecticut government, or ſuch other province as the Hon. the Continental Congreſs ſhall direct, there to remain till our unhappy differences ſhall be compromiſed, or till they are exchanged. Our priſoners having been conſtantly treated with a brotherly affection, the effects of the garriſon ſhall not be withheld from them.

*Article* III. An officer or quarter maſter from each corps ſhall be allowed to paſs to Montreal upon parole of honour, there to tranſact and ſettle the buſineſs of his reſpective corps, and to bring up their baggage, cloathing, and pay; for which purpoſe they ſhall be furniſhed with carts and batteaus.

*Anſwer.* Agreed to, in the fulleſt latitude.

*Article* IV. The Canadian Gentlemen, and other perſons reſiding in this province, and now at St. John's, ſhall be permitted to return unmoleſted to their reſpective homes, with their arms and baggage, and remain ſecure in their property and effects.

*Anſwer.* Anſwered in the ſecond article, the Canadian Gentlemen and others being part of the garriſon.

*Article* V. The ſick and wounded ſhall be taken proper care of, and permitted to join their reſpective corps, or return to their reſpective homes, upon their recovery.

*Anſwer.* The ſick and wounded ſhall be taken care of by their own ſurgeons, and when recovered, follow their reſpective corps.

*Article* VI. As ſoon as the above articles ſhall be ſigned, Major Preſton will deliver up the fort, with the ammunition, proviſions, &c.

*Anſwer.* To-morrow morning, at eight o'clock, the garriſon will march out, having firſt collected their baggage and effects together in a convenient place for embarkation, and leaving a guard for its protection. The officers muſt be upon honour with reſpect to their baggage, for ſhould any Canadian or other effect his eſcape, his baggage ſhall be given as plunder to the troops. The quarter maſter general, with proper commiſſaries, will attend at eight o'clock to receive the artillery, ammunition, naval ſtores, &c. The deſerters from the continental army ſhall not be included in the ſtipulation for the garriſon. The commanding officer to ſign and deliver the articles of capitulation by ſunſet this evening. Signed, &c.

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## PROVIDENCE *(Rhode Iſland) Nov.* 11.

AN act has paſſed the Houſe ſequeſtering the eſtates of Thomas Hutchinſon, Eſq; late Governor of the province of Maſſachuſetts Bay, Gilbert Deblois, Dr. Thomas Moffat, Samuel Sewall, George Rome, Jahleel and Benjamin Brenton, and ſeveral other eſtates within this colony, the owners of which are avowed enemies to the liberties of America.

Thurſday laſt, in the afternoon, an engagement happened in the bay between two privateer ſloops from this place, and a ſchooner, a bomb-ketch, and three tenders, from Newport; the engagement laſted till night, when the enemy's veſſels cheered off, and were chaſed ſeveral miles by our cruiſers. * Two of the tenders got back to Newport the ſame night, one of them much damaged in her ſails and rigging. Our veſſels received little or no damage.

Four veſſels bound to Boſton, have been taken and carried into Beverley and Salem. A wood veſſel, that had been taken by the enemy, has been retaken by one of our cruiſers at the eaſtward, and a midſhipman and five ſeamen made priſoners.

We learn that Capt. Vandeput, has within a few days paſt, given private notice to his friends in New York, to remove themſelves and effects from the city, as he every day expects orders to bombard it, which orders he is determined to execute.

By accounts received from Albany, we are informed, that the garriſon of Fort St. John, which ſurrendered to General Montgomery, was arrived at Fort George; they amounted it is ſaid to 652, beſides women and children, and will be removed to the towns of York, Lancaſter, and Reading, in Pennſylvania.

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## WATERTOWN, *Nov.* 13.

A GENTLEMAN who lately came out of Boſton aſſures, that the rebels in Boſton, by order of their General, Howe, have taken down the pulpit and all the pews in the Old South Meeting Houſe, and are uſing it for a Riding-ſchool; this he ſaw. Thus we ſee the houſe once ſet a part for the true worſhip and ſervice of God, turned into a den for thieves!

Thurſday laſt there being a very full tide juſt at high water, about 300 of the enemy made a deſcent, on an iſland ſurrounded by water at Lachmere's point, from on board four men of war lying off Weſt Boſton, and carried off 5 or 6 cows, and 2 or 3 horſes, with the ſentries on the iſland. Our troops being eager to get at them, ſome of them waded breaſt high in water to get over to the enemy, who on ſeeing our people coming to attack them, ſoon decamped; and (by a deſerter laſt Friday night from Boſton) we hear with the loſs of ſeventeen killed and wounded.

*Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in* IRELAND, *to the famous tarring and feathering Colonel* [NESBIT] *in* BOSTON; *dated Auguſt* 20, 1775.

"I congratulate you on your happy eſcape in the late engagement you had with thoſe *ſons* of liberty——I am now beginning to think, notwithſtanding the wiſe politics of this town, * that the Americans are a damn'd ſet of puritannical raſcals; [*well ſaid O'Donnolly,*] and if we had not begun with them now, that they would in a very ſhort time have totally ſhaken off their dependence on Great Britain. However I hope by the reinforcements we are now ſending, they will ſoon be quieted."

* *Meaning a determination to ſtop enliſting men for Boſton.*

*Extract of a letter from a Major in* IRELAND, *to an officer in* BOSTON, *dated* DUBLIN, *Auguſt* 22, 1775.

"I am now preparing to embak as Major of the 55th. I will now take my chance with you. We will embark in three weeks at furtheſt, and hope to eat a Chriſtmas dinner with you, [*poſſibly in the ſhades*] of ſuch fare as you may have. [*That is, of ſtinking Iriſh beef and potatoes.*] I ſhall treat you with ſome good drink. Pray get a good hut for me on Bunker's Hill. [*Fore-ſighted indeed!*] You will have from better authority than mine the great armaments for the ſpring: I believe the Yankees will repent all their miſtaken courage; I ſuppoſe they are mad; [*and ſo is he in coming over,*] their enthuſiaſms drives them on to fight; but in conſtitution they have not ſtamina, nor in reſources have they the means to carry on a war. [*He knows nothing about it.*] Therefore I think this buſineſs will ſoon be ſettled."——I was juſt about to ſend you a power of attorney to manage my New York grant. [*This was probably made to get him to go to Boſton.*] I regret poor Abner; but we muſt all ſubmit to our fate. You and I will have very rich faces in the ſpring. [*He means tatarwouad in the Indian faſhion.*

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## PHILADELPHIA, *Nov.* 22.

WE hear a Gentleman in New Jerſey having occaſion to pull down an old barn, from the earth under it, collected upwards of forty pounds of good ſalipetre.

On Friday laſt, Major Stopford and other officers, with their band of muſic taken at Chamblee arrived at Trenton, in New Jerſey, where they are to remain priſoners of war, till exchanged.

*Extract of a letter from* LONDON, *September*, 1775.

"The proclamation iſſued here lately, is known to be in part deſigned to encourage ſpies and informers, that ſome of the friends of liberty and America may be enſnared; Gentlemen in America will therefore excuſe their correſpondents here, if, from this time, they do not receive regular anſwers to their political letters, ſince they muſt all know, that a Sandwich is villain enough to make uſe of every means, however baſe, to accompliſh his wicked purpoſes; that a Jefferies now fills the chief ſeat of criminal juſtice. As a proof of the charge againſt the firſt, you are referred to his conduct in the caſe of John Wilkes, Eſq; the preſent moſt worthy chief magiſtrate of the city of London; and to Mr. Searle, an eminent merchant of Philadelphia, who knows of the blackeſt plot contrived within this month, by that atrocious villain, to ruin him, Mr. Alderman Lee, and ſeveral other friends of liberty in England, becauſe they are known to be friends of America. The character and principles of Lord Chief Juſtice Jefferies are too well and publicly known, to need a comment or explanation. It is therefore abſolutely incumbent on every perſon in America, who has any letter on political ſubjects from any perſon in Great Britain, immediately to deſtroy the ſame, as I can aſſure you, it is a moſt undoubted fact, that perſons are employed by Adminiſtration, almoſt in every colony to get either by fraud, bribery, or theft, any letters that have been written from hence to America on political ſubjects. Gentlemen will conſider, that when in America, they are not in the power of our blood-thirſty Jefferies, and his wicked inſtruments of rapine and murder—the Bedford party; therefore they may always communicate, without fear of danger, what they think proper their friends here ſhould know. Public occurrences here may be known from the daily papers, but private intelligence will be difficult to convey, ſince Miniſtry are maſters of the ports both in Great Britain and America, as well as of the ſea; and eſpecially, as the general commercial communication will ſoon be at an end; it is therefore left with America to deviſe ſome plan of communication that may be ſafe."

Tueſday laſt arrived here from Virginia, the Lady of his Excellency General Waſhington, the Lady of General Gates, J. Curtis, Eſq; and Lady; and ——— Lewis, Eſq; who, we are informed, will ſet out for Cambridge on Monday next. They were eſcorted into the city by the officers and light infantry of the ſecond battalion, and by the Gentlemen of the light horſe.

*Extract from the* VOTES *of the* HOUSE *of* REPRESENTATIVES.

*Thurſday, November* 9, 1775. *A. M.*

The Committee appointed to prepare and bring in a draught of inſtructions for the Delegates of this province in Congreſs, reported an eſſay for that purpoſe, which being read, and conſidered, was agreed to by the Houſe, and is as follows, viz.

"GENTLEMEN,

THE truſt repoſed in you is of ſuch a nature, and the modes of executing it may be ſo diverſified in the courſe of your deliberations, that it is ſcarcely poſſible to give you particular inſtructions reſpecting it.

We therefore, in general, direct, that you, or any four of you, meet in Congreſs the Delegates of the ſeveral colonies now aſſembled in this city, and any ſuch Delegates as may meet in Congreſs

next year; that you conſult together on the preſent critical and alarming ſtate of public affairs; that you exert your utmoſt endeavours to agree upon, and recommend, ſuch meaſures as you ſhall judge to afford the beſt proſpect of obtaining redreſs of American Grievances, and reſtoring that union and harmony between Great Britain and the colonies ſo eſſential to the welfare and happineſs of both countries.

Though the oppreſſive meaſures of the Britiſh Parliament and Adminiſtration have compelled us to reſiſt their violence by force of arms, yet we ſtrictly enjoin you, that you, in behalf of this colony, diſſent from, and utterly reject, any propoſitions, ſhould ſuch be made, that may cauſe, or lead to, a ſeparation from our Mother Country, or a change of the form of this government.

You are directed to make report of your proceedings to this Houſe.

*Signed by Order of the Houſe,*

*Nov.* 9, 1775. JOHN MORTON, Speaker."

## To the Printers.

GENTLEMEN,

I AM not under the leaſt apprehenſion that I ſhall ſuffer any injury by the production of a certain Luther, in your gazette of the 18th inſtant, which carries upon it the viſible features of malice and *diſappointment*. Unleſs the *honeſty* of the man's principles, in *piouſly* exhorting "the ſubſcribers to the academy to withhold their contributions," ſhould merit a little encomium, there is but one inſinuation in his performance to which I ſhall pay the leaſt regard. He ſuppoſes that the preſbytery of Hanover are to be viſitors" of the academy, directly contrary to the aſſurances which I gave to the public in my advertiſement. Although I might rely upon my credit with the world, at leaſt as much as a man who ſeems afraid to acknowledge his name; yet, becauſe the inſinuation is plauſible, I ſhall explain that matter. It is true the preſbyterian clergy firſt concerted the meaſure, as friends to the intereſts of learning and virtue, which had lain neglected long enough, and under their auſpices it acquired conſiderable maturity. But, far from being governed by contracted notions, that they might extend the utility of the inſtitution, they have now yielded the power of viſitation, and of managing the general concerns of the academy, into the hands of Truſtees who are chiefly members of the church of England. Let him produce an inſtance of equal candour from thoſe of any other church. On his *narrow* principles we could form no very flattering hopes, who will not ſuffer a diſſenter, though ever ſo well qualified, to have any connexion with the management of a place of education. And ſo great is his zeal upon this head, that he makes no ſcruple to recommend the groſſeſt iniquity to rob them even of the ſmalleſt ſhare in an inſtitution which they have the merit of erecting, and the ſtill greater merit of eſtabliſhing on a *catholic* plan. I hope I have already given ſufficient aſſurances to the public of the candour of my intentions, and of the catholiciſm of the principles I ſhall inculcate in the courſe of education. If there yet remains a ſcruple in the minds of any of the good people of this colony, I ſhall not attempt to remove it by replying to anonymous ſcribblers, but by my practice, and the reputation of my ſcholars. And if any man hereafter ſhall think proper to vent his ſlanders under the concealment of a feigned name, he ſhall enjoy the glory of the combat and the victory to himſelf: He merits no attention from the public, nor from me. SAMUEL S. SMITH.

## SALT

IS known to be one of the moſt univerſal neceſſaries of life; the want of it is almoſt as intolerable as the want of bread. The ſcarcity of this neceſſary article among us begins already to be ſenſibly felt, and is daily increaſing, which is likely to be followed by moſt alarming conſequences. But ever bountiful Providence, always ready to help thoſe who uſe their beſt endeavours to help themſelves, hath placed an inexhauſtible ſtore of ſalt within our reach, if we will but exert our induſtry in collecting it from ſalt-water; not to mention the ſea coaſt and the eaſtern ſhore, where our unhappy circumſtances have thrown great difficulties in our way, the weſtern ſhore of the bay, and the ſhores on both ſides of all the rivers, to a conſiderable diſtance from their mouths, afford a coaſt of many hundred miles extent proper for this purpoſe. The proceſs of procuring ſalt from ſalt-water is ſo ſimple that the moſt ignorant may perform it, and proper inſtruments ſo ready in every hand as to make it eaſy, ſince every iron veſſel, from the ſmalleſt pan to the largeſt kettle, may be made an apt utenſil for this uſeful purpoſe. The nearer the ſea the greater will be the quantity made, and the trouble in making leſs; but as far up as the rivers are, ſalt, and even where they are only briackiſh, more or leſs, may be procured by the ſimple proceſs of boiling till the water is evaporated, taking care, towards the laſt part of the operation, not to let the heat be ſo violent as to cauſe it to burn black. Another neceſſary caution is to uſe no braſs or copper veſſel, which would prove dangerous from the verdigriſe. All that is neceſſary, is to induce all who are conveniently ſituated to undertake it immediately; which neceſſity perhaps may make them do for their own uſe, and a handſome bounty might encourage them to undertake for others.

It is hoped that our Worſhipful Houſe of Delegates, now ſitting in Convention, moſt aſſiduouſly and indefatigably employed for the good of the public weal, will not omit to take this important matter into their moſt ſerious conſideration, and contrive ſome ſalutary plan for the effectual relief of the dreaded evil, and thereby, in the ampleſt manner, provide for the ſafety, eaſe, and ſatisfaction of their conſtituents in this matter.

I am

The public's friend,

And humble ſervant,

WILLIAM & MARY *College*, *December* 8, 1775. JOHN DIXON.

## WILLIAMSBURG, *December* 9.

WE learn from Great Bridge, that the enemy have kept an inceſſant canonading upon our troops for ſeveral days paſt, from a ſtockade fort which the Governor has erected there, and that two men were killed. A Gentleman from thence mentions ſome part of their fortifications to be in poſſeſſion of our men, and that they had taken ſeveral priſoners, with a conſiderable number of arms. It is ſaid the enemy have met with great loſs from our riſle-men, &c. and that Lord Dunmore's friends are deſerting daily.

We have the pleaſure to inform our readers that the diſturbance in Hanover, on account of the preſent ſcarcity of ſalt, has ſubſided, the committee having fallen upon proper meaſures for that deſirable purpoſe. A quantity of ſalt has been collected, and is in ſtore to be diſpoſed of to thoſe who are in the greateſt want.

Several companies from No. Carolina, have joined our troops under Col. Woodford at the Great Bridge. It is ſaid they are commanded by Col. Howe, and have ſeveral field-pieces with them. We hourly expect to hear of the total overthrow of Lord Dunmore's forces.

A few days ago one of the men of war fell in with a ſhip load of ſervants, from Great Britain or Ireland, whom his Lordſhip has taken into his ſervice.

No authentic intelligence is yet come to hand of the taking of Montreal and Quebec, as the lateſt northern publications were not received by yeſterday's poſt.

Laſt Tueſday arrived in this city Edmund Randolph, Eſq; from the camp at Cambridge.

Friday the 1th inſtant the General Convention met at the town of Richmond, from whence they adjourned to the college in this city, where they are now ſitting; Edmund Pendleton, Eſq; Preſident.

Thurſday evening three companies ſet out from hence on their march for Norfolk.

*Extract from a letter to a Gentleman of this city, from an eminent houſe, dated* LONDON, *Sept.* 5, 1775.

"We are made exceedingly unhappy by the acts of parliament relative to the colonies, and for the dreadful conſequences that muſt enſue; God only knows where it will end. The Governor's conduct has been moſt ſhameful; we are told it is highly diſapproved even by his friends on this ſide the water. We ſincereiy join you in wiſhing that the Almighty may diſpoſe the contending parties to bring about a happy and honourable reconciliation."

By John Walker, Eſq; (a commiſſioner appointed by the Hon. the Congreſs for ſuperintending Indian affairs in the ſouthern diſtrict) who is juſt returned from that quarter, we learn, that thoſe Indians are perfectly peaceable; and that, if properly attended to, there is very little danger but they will continue ſo.

"ALBEMARLE, *November* 27, 1775.

"*Reſolved*, that this committee are affected with the deepeſt anxiety on account of the diſtreſſed ſituation to which many of the poor inhabitants in the lower parts of this country are, or may be reduced, by being driven from their habitations, and do therefore earneſtly recommend to all the good people of this county to furniſh all ſuch as may be in need thereof with ſuch lands, Houſes, and other accommodations, as may be in their power to ſpare; and each member of this committee doth, for himſelf, reſolve to enter cordially into this humane deſign.

"*Ordered*, that the above reſolution be publiſhed in the Virginia gazettes. JOHN WALKER, Chairman."

☞ Laſt Sunday was found within a mile of Dr. Ridley's in Southampton county, depoſited within the earth, in a very obſcure place in the woods, a crucible that will contain about a quart of melted metal, with two of a ſmaller ſize; in the large crucible were ſeveral pieces of copper beat together to the ſize of a man's fiſt, one piece of ſilver which appears to be the bottom of a tankard, and one half of a Spaniſh milled dollar, the other part melted off. At the diſtance of about twenty yards from where the above things were found, was built up with bricks to the heighth of about two feet, a thing reſembling the funnel of a chimney, with ſeveral bars of iron acroſs about the middle, and by it lay about a buſhel of coal. Whoever owns the above things may have them by proving their right, and applying to

NOVEMBER 28, 1775. ARTHUR BASS. THOMAS SLEDGE.

☞ *On account of the enormous expence and difficulty of procuring paper, the printers find it abſolutely neceſſary, and it will for the future be expected, that all Gentlemen who wiſh to become ſubſcribers to this gazette will pay half the ſubſcription money upon entering their names.*

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

*Juſt come to Hand, and to be SOLD at this* PRINTING-OFFICE,

A large and exact VIEW of the late

*BATTLE at CHARLESTOWN,*

Elegantly coloured, Price one Dollar.

Alſo an accurate MAP of

*The preſent SEAT of CIVIL WAR,*

Taken by an able Draughtſman who was on the Spot at the late Engagement. Price one Dollar.

HAMPDEN-SIDNEY, *Nov.* 23, 1775.

AT a Meeting of the Truſtees of this Academy, held on the 10th Inſtant, Captain PHILIP HALCOMBE was elected Steward.——The Steward is appointed to furniſh good and wholeſome Diet to the Students; one Half of the Meat at leaſt to be freſh, and one Half of the Bread to be made of the fine Flour of Wheat. And he obliges himſelf to furniſh Servants to keep their Rooms clean and in good Order, for which Services he is to receive at the Rate of eight Pounds Currency *per Annum*; forty Shillings of this always to be paid at the Beginning of the Year, to enable him to procure good Proviſions, and at a cheap Rate. The Students will be obliged to provide their own Beds, or to pay a moderate Hire for them, and to buy their own Candles, and Waſhing, which they may do at a ſmall Expence. For ſome Years they will be permitted to take their Wood off the Land belonging to the Academy, *gratis*.—I have the Pleaſure to inform the Public, that notwithſtanding the principal Building of the Academy is at preſent ſo incomplete, the Steward will remove his Family thither immediately; and before the 1ſt of *January* he will be able, with the Aſſiſtance of a few Neighbours, who live well, and are within leſs than two Miles of HAMPDEN-SIDNEY, to accommodate all the young Gentlemen who may be put under my Care. I preſume we ſhall not need the Aſſiſtance of the Neghbourhood longer than till next Summer, when the Buildings will be chiefly erected.

SAMUEL STAN. SMITH.

*N. B.* I have taken Care to furniſh the Library with all the School Books that are neceſſary in the Courſe of Education, which the Students may make Uſe of at a very moderate annual Rate, and ſave themſelves a great Expence in buying Books.

THE Buſineſs lately under the Management of Mr. *Archibald Cunijon*, deceaſed, on Account of *Buchanans*, *Haſtie*, and Company, Merchants, in *Glaſgow*, we have put into the Hands of Mr. *Robert M'Kittrick*, who will reſide at *Halifax* Town for the Purpoſe of ſettling and collecting the Debts due their *Milner*'s Store in *Virginia*, and their *Halifax Deep Creek*, *Windſor*, and *Orange* Stores, in Carolina. All Perſons indebted to the Company for Tranſactions with Mr. *Cuniſon*, or for Dealings at any of the ſaid Stores, and have it not in their Power to pay off their Accounts, are requeſted to make Settlements as ſpeedily as poſſible. Whoever has any Demands againſt the Company for Tranſactions with Mr. *Cuniſon*, will pleaſe to make them known to Mr. *M'Kittrick*, who will pay them.

WILLIAM BUCHANAN & ANDREW MAC KENZIE, Attornies for *Buchanans*, *Haſtie*, and Company, Merchants, in *Glaſgow*.

2

## *TO BE SOLD,*

TWO Lots lying on the main Street in the Town of *Fredericksburg*; on which is a large Dwelling-Houſe, and all other neceſſary Houſes for a Family; alſo a large new Granary. Long Credit may be had, if required, on giving Bond and approved Security to the Subſcriber, living in *Orange* County.

JAMES ROBB.

MANCHESTER, DEC. 4, 1775.

## I intend to leave the Colony

immediately, for a few Months.

WILLIAM THOMSON.

FREDERICKSBURG, *December* 5, 1775.

I INTEND to leave the Colony early next Spring, and therefore earneſtly requeſt thoſe who have had Dealings with me, and whoſe Accounts are ſtill uncloſed, to come and ſettle them. Mr. *James Finland* will tranſact Buſineſs for me till I return.

HENRY MITCHELL.

PORT ROYAL, *Nov.* 25, 1775.

THE Subſcriber has had two HORSES ſtolen from him ſince laſt Summer, one a BRIGHT BAY, with a Star in his Forehead; he is about 13 Years old, was ſhod before, and trots very well. It was thought he was ſtolen by one *John Ware*, who at that Time went Home to *Amherſt* County, in his Way to *Carolina*. The other is a DARK BAY, with a Blaze in his Face; he was ſhod before, and branded A S, paces a little, and trots well. This laſt was ſtolen out of my Stable in Port Royal. I will give twenty dollars to any Perſon who delivers both to me, or ten Dollars for each. 2 ROBERT GILCHRIST.

*To be LET to the higheſt Bidder, at Nanſemond Courthouſe, for the enſuing Year, on Monday the* 18*th Inſtant (December)*

THE well accuſtomed TAVERN in the Town of *Suffolk*, which for many years paſt was kept by *Samuel Swann*, deceaſed. The many Conveniencies belonging to this Houſe are too well known to require a particular Deſcription; and therefore it is ſufficient to ſay, they are equalled by very few, and excelled by none in the Colony. Bond and Security will be required.

JOHN SWANN, Executor.

## *FOR SALE,*

*On* APPAMATTOX *River, near* PETERSBURG,

THE Plantation whereon I now live, in a pleaſant and agreeable Situation; the Land as good, or the beſt in the Neighbourhood, and the Improvements on it are, a Brick Houſe 40 by 20 Feet, with Kitchen, Quarters, Stable, Barns, and all other convenient Outhouſes, Orchards, &c. —— Alſo a well improved LOT in the Town of *Blandford*, where an Ordinary has been kept for ſeveral Years paſt, that has never rented for leſs then 75l. a Year. I think it needleſs to mention the Improvements, particularly as the Price it has rented for will ſhew that they are good, and a great Plenty of them, and as good water on the Lot as any in the Colony. The Terms may be known by applying to the Subſcriber, on the Premiſes.

JOHN BUTLER.

COMMITTED to the Gaol of *Cheſterfield* County, a ſhort well made Negro Man, who ſays his Name is PUNCH, that he belongs to *Thomas Norman* of *Granville* County, in the Province of *North Carolina*; his Clothing is a blue great Coat, much to Pieces, two Pair of Oſnabrug Trouſers, a Country Cloth Waiſtcoat, and a Shirt. The Owner is deſired to prove his Property, pay Charges, and take him away.

JAMES BALL. Gaoler.

TAKEN up, in *Orange*, a BRIGHT BAY MARE about 4 Years old, about 13¼ Hands high, has a few white Hairs in her Forehead, ſome white Hairs on her off hind Foot, and branded on the near Shoulder and Buttock F C or P C. Poſted, and appraiſed to TEN POUNDS.

LAWRENCE TALIAFERRO.

TAKEN up, in *Hanover*, a WHITE BOAR HOG, with both Ears cropped, has two Slits in the right Ear, and one Slit in the left Ear, and an Underkeel in both Ears. Poſted, and appraiſed to SEVENTEEN SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE.

2 JOHN BLACKWELL.

TAKEN up, on *Katawba* Creek, *Charlotte* County, a brindled and white pied Steer, about 4 Years old, marked with two ſmooth Crops and a large Underkeel in each Ear. Poſted, and appraiſed to 40s. (1) THOMAS SPRAGGENS.

## *Seven Pounds Reward.*

STOLEN, and carried off from Mr. *William Hardyman*'s, in *Charles City*, the 7th of *October* laſt, by a certain *John Guyn*, TWO BLACK HORSES, with SADDLES and BRIDLES; one of them is the Property of Major *Peterfield Trent*, the other of the Subſcriber. One of the Horſes is about 14½ Hands high, without any Brand that I remember, or any White about him; has a hanging Mane and Switch Tail, droops in his Rump, about 7 Years old, paces faſt, and remarkably eaſy; with him was a ſmall Hunting Saddle, with a Hogſkin Seat, a Saddle Cloth and Houſing of blue Cloth, in a Piece, and bound round with buff-coloured Cloth, in Imitation of Lace. The other Horſe, which is Mr. *Trent*'s Property, had a hanging Mane and Switch Tail, about 13 Hands high, trots and gallops, and when out of Hand very hard to catch; I am neither acquainted with his brand nor age. On him was a large Hunting Saddle, with a quilted Buckſkin Seat, and a Leather Slip Cover that fitted exactly to the Saddle.——The ſaid *John Guyn* is by Trade a Houſe Carpenter and Joiner, a middle ſized Man, wearing his own light brown Hair, and had on a light blue Cloth Coat, with, I think, Metal Buttons; his other Articles of Dreſs I cannot recollect. He ſtutters ſo very remarkably, that, when attempting to ſpeak, the Muſcles of his Face, and moſt Parts of his Body, ſeem as if convulſed. I underſtand he worked ſome Time on Colonel *Fielding Lewis*'s Houſe at *Fredericksburg*, with Mr. *Jerome* in *Williamſburg*, and lately on Mr. *Carter*'s Houſe at *Shirley*, in *Charles City*. He alſo has lived with the Man with whom he ſerved his Time, at *St. Luego*'s, in *Saint Mary*'s County, *Maryland*; it is therefore probable he may have gone that Way, and it is requeſted of the Gentlemen at the different Ferries on *Potowmack* to take Notice of ſuch a Traveller. The largeſt black Horſe was bred by, and purchaſed of, Capt. *John Ottoway Clarke*, in *St. Mary's* County, *Maryland*. I will give 40s. for the Horſes and Saddles, delivered here, and allow reaſonable Expenſes in bringing them, and 5l. on Conviction of the Villain, who I hope will be ſecured in ſome Gaol convenient to where he may be apprehended.

CHESTERFIELD. WILLIAM BLACK.

☞ Since the above Date, the ſmall black Horſe got away from *Guyn*, ſomewhere about *Charles City* Courthouſe, and was taken up in *Shirley* Paſture, and brought Home, together with the ſmalleſt Saddle, without any Saddle Cloth.——It has been diſcovered, ſince *Guyn* went off, that he obtained Credit from Mr. *James Lyle*, Merchant in *Manchester*, to the Amount of above 81. by Means of a forged Order in the Name of Mr. *Hardyman* of *Charles City*.

## POETS CORNER.

*Meſſ.* DIXON & HUNTER,

GENTLEMEN,

YOUR *giving the following verſes a place in your Poets Corner will very much oblige* A CONSTANT READER.

Verſes addreſſed to Dr. COLLIN RIDDICK, of Newcaſtle; not the incenſe of flattery, but the tribute of a grateful heart, for the many favours received by his humble ſervant, M——N.

'TIS there in ſearch of uſeful love to glow,
And all the various means of health to know
What potent juices in each growth are found,
That ſhoots on high, or creeps along the ground;
That crown the foreſt, or the cultur'd field,
The flowery garden, or the weedy wild.
'Tis thine the maniac's fury to aſſuage,
With lenient arts to cool the fever's rage;
To diſappoint the anxious mother's fears,
And give the parent to the children's tears;
While mountebanks, of late ſo numerous grown,
Thrive by all nations folly, and their own,
For current gold exchange a lying bill,
And as hir'd murderer's take a price to kill,
Be theſe forgot, who (children of a day)
As earth-born meteors glitter to betray,
Not ſuch thy aim; and ſure heaven deſign'd
In thee to give a bleſſing to thy kind.
Attentive ſtill to ſorrow's plaintive cry,
Thou look'ſt on pity with a brother's eye;
Nor indolently proud, nor learn'dly vain,
In action gen'rous, and in heart humane;
The ſick, the poor, ſtill ready to befriend,
God's and thy heart's eſteem thy glorious end;
O! be thou bleſt with all that Heav'n can ſend,
Happy thy life, and happy be thy end;
And when at laſt (far diſtant be the day)
Relientleſs death ſhall mark thee for his prey,
(For tuneful Garth is gone, and mighty Mead,
Pope, Arbuthnot, lies ſlumbering with the dead)
May thy free ſpirit mount the fields above,
And join theſe genius's in that land of love.

M——N.

## SONG BOOKS and SCHOOL BOOKS
### For SALE at this OFFICE:

SONG BOOKS.

The Maſque, a new Collection of the beſt Engliſh, Scotch, and Iriſh Songs, Catches, Duets, and Cantatas.

The London Songſter, or polite Muſical Companion, to which are added a genteel collection of the various Toaſts, Sentiments, and *Hob Nobs* now in Faſhion.

The Robin, or Ladies polite Songſter,

Allan Ramſay's collection of Scotch Songs.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

Cicero, Horace, Ovid's Epiſtles and Metamorphoſes, Saluſt, and Terence in Uſum Delphini. Caſtellio's Bible, 4 V. Clarke's Juſtin, Saluſt, and Nepos; Cole's, Young's and Ainſworth's Latin and Engliſh Dictionaries, Dunlap's Greek Grammar, Bailey's Exerciſes Latin and Engliſh, Entick's Latin and Engliſh Dictionary, Mair's Tyro's Dictionary, Rudiman's Greek Teſtament, Bolm's Greek, and Latin ditto, Gradus ad Parnaſſum.—Clarke's Introduction to the making Latin, Clarke's Eraſmus, and Florus, Mair's Introduction, Saluſt and Vocabulary, Eſop's Greek and Latin Fables, Ruddiman's Latin Grammar, and Rudimenta. Willimott's Examples, Cicero's offices, Grammatical Exerciſes, Lilly's and Ward's Latin Grammar, Beza's Latin Teſtament, London Vocabulary.

## TO BE SOLD

*At* PUBLIC AUCTION, *purſuant to the laſt Will and Teſtament of Mr.* JOHN TODD BICKERTON, *deceaſed, at* HANOVER *Courthouſe, the firſt* Thurſday *in* January *next, being Court Day,*

ONE Thouſand eight Hundred and forty ſix Acres of LAND lying on *Falling* River, in the County of *Bedford*; alſo eight *Virginia* born NEGROES, conſiſting of 4 Men, 3 Women, and 1 Child, all young, and very likely.——Twelve Months Credit will be allowed, the Purchaſers giving Bond, with approved Security, to The EXECUTORS.

☞ Mrs. *Martha Bickerton* claims her Dower in ſaid Land.

FOR SALE, at the Subſcriber's Plantation near *Williamſburg*, on *Saturday* the 16th of this Inſtant *(December)* about 120 BARRELS of INDIAN CORN, a large Quantity of exceeding good FODDER, and a Stock of valuable CATTLE, with two WORK-HORSES. Twelve Months Credit will be allowed, giving Bond and Security, to carry Intereſt from the Date if not punctually diſcharged.

JOHN WATKINS.

### *Thirty Pounds Reward.*

BUTE *County*, NORTH CAROLINA, 1775.

RUN away, about the 20th of *March* laſt, from *William Tabb*, a Slave named CHARLES, of the *Indian* Breed, about 23 Years of Age, with ſtraight black Hair, light Complexion, and had on a blue Duffil Jacket, *&c.* He was branded by his late Maſter *(Robert Temple)* with the Letters R and T, one on each Cheek, and was raiſed in *Prince George* County, *Virginia*, which Road it is imagined he has taken, or down towards *Edenton*, or may be lurking about *Halifax*, in this Province.——Alſo ſtrayed from Mr. *Henry Merritt's*, in *Brunſwick* County, *Virginia*, about the laſt of *April*, a ſmall CHESNUT SORREL MARE, branded on the Shoulder and Buttock, but the Brand forgot; ſhe has a flaxen Tail and Mane, both very thin, was docked very ſhort, had a Switch Tail, ſome White in her Face, and one or two white Feet.——Run away likewiſe, from *Robert Goodloe*, the 13th of *September* laſt, a likely Mulatto Man Slave named SAM, about 5 Feet 7 Inches high, 21 Years old, well made, wears his own Hair, much curled; he had on a fine white Broadcloth Coat, which has been turned, a lapelled green Sagathy Waiſtcoat laced behind, with Breeches of the ſame, an old Beaver Hat, Thread Stockings, and Country ſhoes. He ſtole from me a likely black MARE, 6 Years old, 4 Feet 6 or 7 Inches high, well made, and branded on the near Buttock R G; alſo a new Country made Bridle and new *Scots* Saddle, with a checked Swanſkin Saddle-Cloth.——Whoever will ſecure the Slave CHARLES in any of his Majeſty's gaols, ſo that his Maſter may get him again, ſhall have 5l. Reward, or 8l. if brought home; 40s. will be given upon Delivery of the Mare: And whoever brings the Mulatto named SAM, *&c.* to the Owner, if taken within this Province, ſhall have 10l. if in *South Carolina* 15l. if in *Georgia* 20l. or Half the Reward if ſecured ſo that he may be had again; he is outlawed, and 10l. will be given for his Head.——All Perſons are forewarned from harbouring or employing the above Slaves.

WILLIAM TABB.
ROBERT GOODLOE.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, the firſt of *June* laſt, a likely *Virginia* born Slave named SIMON, about 25 Years old, 5 Feet 7 or 8 Inches high, has remarkable large Feet, a Scar near his Chin, and has loſt the End of his Finger on his left Hand. He has been ſeen lurking about Mr. *William Robins's*, in *Robins's Neck*, *Gloucester* County, and it is thought he is now there, ſupported and harboured by ſaid *Robins's* Negroes, who are his Relations. Whoever will apprehend the aforeſaid Slave, and deliver him to me, in *James City* County, ſhall have 3l. Reward, and all reaſonable Charges, paid by

tf JOHN STRINGER.

RICHMOND, *November* 17, 1775.

I INTEND TO LEAVE THE COLONY for a few Months. 2‖ Wm. CUTHBERT.

## TO BE HIRED

*For the enſuing Year, at* KING WILLIAM *Courthouſe, on* Friday *the* 29*th Inſtant* (DECEMBER) *if fair, otherwiſe next fair Day,*

ABOUT fifty likely *Virginia* born NEGROES, conſiſting of Men, Women, Boys, and Girls, ſeveral of which are good Houſe Servants, being Part of the Truſt Eſtate of Col. *Philip Johnſon*. Bond and Security will be required, to carry Intereſt from the Date if not punctually diſcharged.

All Perſons who hired the above Negroes laſt Year are deſired to return them at the Place and Day above-mentioned, properly clothed; and as the Bonds for their Hire will carry Intereſt from the Date if not immediately diſcharged, it is expected all poſſible Payments will be made, in Order to prevent that Inconvenience. Thoſe in Arrears for old Hire will be pleaſed to pay their reſpective Balances as ſoon as poſſible, to

4 JOHN WATKINS, for the Truſtees.

*AS the Revenue ariſing from the 2ſ. per Hogſhead on Tobacco, will not be ſufficient to defray the Expences of Government, and it is expected no further Payments will be made during the Continuance of the preſent Troubles, I think it proper to inform ſuch Officers and others, who have been uſually paid out of that Fund, that the whole of the Revenue to the 25th of* October *laſt will be exhauſted by the Payment of ſuch Salaries, as are authoriſed by his Majeſty's immediate Warrants.*

RICHARD CORBIN, D. R. G.

WARWICK, *November* 15, 1775.

RUN away from the Subſcriber's Plantation in *Prince Edward* County, on *Saturday* the 11th Inſtant, four Negro Fellows, *viz.* PRINCE, CATO, CHARLES or TRASH, and BILLY BURTON.——*Prince* is a very large Fellow, is an *African*, and ſpeaks badly, and is very drunken and quarrelſome, he is notable for being an excellent Swimmer and Diver.——*Cato*, a thick well Made Fellow about 5 Feet 6 or 7 Inches high, is alſo an *African*, and ſpeaks very broken *Engliſh*, and is a tolerably ſober well behaved Fellow.——*Charles* or *Traſh*, for he will anſwer to either Name, is a Native of *Jamaica*, a ſmall ſlim Made Fellow, about 5 Feet 4 or 5 Inches high, and about 25 Years of Age.——*Billy Burton*, a Mulatto, a ſtout young Lad, about 19 or 20 Years of Age, was raiſed at this Place, and is a very well behaved Fellow. All of them but *Traſh* were clothed this Fall in *Dutch* Blanket Coats and Breeches, *Traſh* had Clothes ſuch as Water Negroes generally wear, though he and all the others had other Clothes with them, ſo that it is probable they will change their Dreſs. ROBERT DONALD.

*N. B.* Since the above Date *Burton* is returned; I will give 40s. Reward for apprehending each.

WILLIAMSBURG, *November* 24, 1775.

ALL Mrs. RATHELL's Stock in Trade, which were advertiſed for Sale at the Meeting of the Merchants, will be ſold by Vendue, for ready Money, on the 10th and 11th of *December* next. I moſt earneſtly requeſt all thoſe indebted to the ſaid Mrs. *Rathell*, will immediately pay off their Accounts to *John Tazewell*, Eſq; of this City, or the Subſcriber, who are authoriſed to receive ſuch Debts, as I intend for *Great Britain* immediately. M. BRODIE.

*N. B.* At the ſame Time will be ſold a large BOW WINDOW, with Bars and Shutters, ſome SHOW GLASSES and GLASS CASES.

CAROLINE, *November* 14, 1775.

WHEREAS a Certain *William* and *James Sutton*, of this County, have, by the Aſſiſtance of a Negro Fellow who worked ſome Time with me, made a Number of Spinning-Wheels, the Work of which is very bad, and havet ravelled about the Country, calling themſelves my Sons, and ſelling the ſame in my Name; this is to acquaint the Public that the ſaid Wheels are not of my Make, and that in future I will ſell none but what is branded with the Initials of my Name, I D. I alſo forewarn the ſaid *Suttons*, and every other Perſon, from ſelling any Spinning-Wheels in my Name, at their Peril.

JOSEPH DEJARNATT, Senior.

*JUST PUBLISHED,*

## *Virginia* ALMANACK

FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD
ONE THOUSAND SEVEN HUNDRED AND SEVENTY SIX:
CONTAINING

THE Lunations, Conjunctions, Eclipſes; the Sun and Moon's Riſing and Setting; the Riſing, Setting, and Southing of the Heavenly Bodies; true Places and Aſpects of the Planets, Weather, *&c.* calculated according to Art, and referred to the Horizon of 38 Degrees N. L. and a Meridian of five Hours Weſt from the City of *London*: Fitting VIRGINIA, MARYLAND, NORTH CAROLINA, *&c.* *By the ingenious Mr.* DAVID RITTENHOUSE *of* Philadelphia.

WHEREIN ARE ALSO CONTAINED,

A Table of Court Days—a Liſt of the Council and Houſe of Burgeſſes of *Virginia*—Liſt of Pariſhes, and the Miniſters in them—The Governors and Viſiters of *William & Mary* College—Liſt of his Majeſty's Land Forces, and of the Royal Navy, diſtinguiſhing the Regiments that are abroad, and the Ships on the *American* Station—Manner of collecting SALTPETRE, and making of GUNPOWDER, *&c. &c.*——With a Variety of other Matter, both inſtructive and entertaining.

ADJOINING the Houſe of JAMES FRENCH, in the new Town of *Peterſburg*, is carried on by the Subſcribers a Manufactory of Men's BOOTS and SHOES, alſo Women's Leather, Cloth, Callimanco, Silk, and Satin Shoes; all of which are made after the neweſt Faſhion, and equal in Goodneſs and Workmanſhip to any imported from *London*, many of the Hands having worked with *Didſbury* and other capital Tradeſmen in that Branch. As we purpoſe continuing and carrying on this Buſineſs to a conſiderable Extent, we ſhall endeavour to do the Work well, and at a moderate Price; but no Credit will be allowed by (6) JOHN BLANEY, & Co.

PRINCE GEORGE, *November* 10, 1775.

THE Subſcriber begs Leave to acquaint the Public that he propoſes carrying on the following Branches of Manufacture, at Mr. *Billy Haley Avery's*, the lower End of this County, *viz.* All Kinds of Linen, twilled and plain, Damaſk, Diaper, Linen and Cotton, Satin, Luſtring, Gauze for Muſkito Curtains, corded, figured, and plain Dimity, ſtriped and plain Muſlin, Fuſtians, *&c.* By the Importance of theſe Branches of Manufacture the Subſcriber hopes to draw the Attention of the Public, and by his Aſſiduity in carrying them on, and his Endeavours to render Satisfaction, he hopes to merit general Approbation. JOHN CRAWFORD.

☞ He will alſo weave Shalloons, Woollen Cloth for the Fulling Mill, at 1s. per Yard, Warping and Sizing included.

DINWIDDIE, *September* 1, 1775.

FOR SALE, on very reaſonable Terms, ſeveral Tracts of valuable PATENTED LAND, ſome of which have Plantations with conſiderable Improvements thereon; alſo ſeveral Surveys and Entries of LAND, all lying in the Counties of *Halifax*, *Charlotte*, and *Bedford*. Any Perſon inclinable to purchaſe may ſee the Land, and know the Terms, by applying to Mr. *Joſeph Medley* in *Halifax*, or to Mr. *Thomas Paulett* or *William Harvey*, Junior, of *Charlotte*. Good Titles will be made the Puchaſers by Mr. *Alexander Shaw* of this County, who is properly authoriſed to act for me during my Abſence from this Colony, for a few Months.

(tf) NATHANIEL MANSON.

ESSEX County, *Sept.* 10, 1775.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, about the Middle of *July* laſt, a *Virginia* born Negro Lad named NED, who is about 18 Years of age, and about 5 Feet high; one of his Hands has a large Scar, occaſioned by its being burnt when he was a Child, by which Means ſome of his Fingers grow together. He has a flat Face and long Head, which is remarkably ſharp on the Top. His Clothes were ſuch as are common for Negroes, and he was ſeen going down the Country. Whoever will ſecure the ſaid Negro, ſo that I get him again, ſhall have a Reward of 40s. beſides what the law allows.

tf JAMES EDMONDSON.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, in *Williamſburg*, the 16th Inſtant *(July)* two Servant Men, *viz.* JOHN STAUNTON, an *Engliſhman*, very talkative, by Trade a Wheelwright, pitted with the Smallpox, about 5 Feet 7 or 8 Inches high, with ſhort dark Hair; had on, when he went away, a brown Cloth Coat and Jacket, and ſtriped and Check Trouſers.—ANDREW M'GILL, a *Scotchman*, by Trade a Blackſmith, about 5 Feet 7 Inches high, wears ſhort dark Hair, of a ſwarthy Complexion; had on a dark blue Cloth Coat and Jacket, Leather Breeches, and ſtriped and Check Trouſers.—I imagine they will endeavour to paſs for Sailors, as from the ſhips of war. I have heard that they were ſeen going towards *North Carolina*, and will give 5l. for each if ſecured in any Gaol.

tf JOHN SHIPHARD.

YORK Town, *September* 19, 1775.

RUN away from Col. *Philip Rootes*, of *King* and *Queen*, a Negro Man named HARRY, who was ſome Years ago mortgaged to the Hon. *William Nelſon*. It is with good Reaſon ſuſpected that he is lurking about *Weſt Point*, and that he is harboured by ſome of Col. *Thomas Moore's* Negroes. Whoever ſecures and delivers the ſaid Negro, either to Col. *Rootes* or to one of us, ſhall receive 40s. Reward.

tf THE EXECUTORS.

ALEXANDRIA, *June* 5, 1775.

### EIGHT POUNDS REWARD.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, two indented Servants named ROBERT SHAW and ANDREW INGLES, both Natives of *Scotland*, and Bakers by Trade. Each of them had on a Bearſkin Jacket lined with Plaid, Oſnabrug Trouſers, old Shoes, and Half worn Caſtor Hats. Their Bundles conſiſt, as it is ſuppoſed, of two Match Coat Blankets, two Pair of Leather Breeches, two Oſnabrug Shirts, two Check Shirts, and two red Jackets. *Shaw* is about 5 Feet 10 Inches high, has a ſwarthy Complexion, dark ſhort friziled Hair, a long Scar on his right Arm, appears bold, and talks much. *Ingles* is about 5 Feet 5 Inches high, has ſhort ſtraight Hair, ſwarthy and long featured, has a Scab over his right Eye, his right Leg is ſore, he is fond of Liquor, and talks more in his Country Dialect than *Shaw*.——THOMAS WALSOM, a Convict, about 27 Years of Age, a Barber by Trade, about 5 Feet 6 Inches high, has a Laddiſh down Look, brown ſtraight Hair, a little knock-kneed, and a leering Look; had on, and took with him, two white Linen Shirts, an old Drab coloured Cloth Coat, one red and one ſtriped Holland Jacket, one Pair of new Drilling Breeches, one Pair of old Buff coloured Stocking Breeches, one Pair of white and one Pair of white and blue ſpotted Stockings, a new Felt Hat bound with black Ferreting, has a black Silk Handkerchief, and ſome other Things which cannot be deſcribed.——WILLIAM LEE, by Trade a Cooper, about 5 Feet 9 Inches high, marked with the Smallpox, has a remarkable large Noſe, ſpeaks thick, and is impudent; he took with him a yellow Bull-Dog, with cropped Ears, one Side of his Face white, has a Glaſs Eye, and white Breaſt and Neck, is very fond of going into the Water, and anſwers to the Name of *Turk*. The ſaid *Lee* had a Variety of Clothes, which cannot well be deſcribed. Whoever takes up, and ſecures the ſaid Servants, ſhall have the above Reward, or 40s. for each, paid by

(tf—‖3s.▸ JAMES KIRK.
ROBERT ADAM.
GEORGE PURVIS.

## TO BE SOLD,

THREE Thouſand Acres of well timbered LAND, near *Newmarket*, in *Caroline* County, whereon are two Plantations in good Repair, with proper and convenient Edifices for farming or making of Tobacco. For Terms apply to the Subſcriber.

(tf) JOHN BAYLOR.

## TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of LAND in *Caroline* County, contiguous to *Mattapony*, containing about 2000 Acres of well timbered Land, the Property of Mr. *Robert Baylor*. The Terms may be known by applying to Mr. *Nathaniel Burwell* of *King William*, Mr. *John Armiſtead* of *Caroline*, and Mr. *John Baylor*, Executors. (tf)